

IAP20 Rec'd PCT/PTO 30 JAN 2006
NOVEL GAMMA-SECRETASE INHIBITORS

The present invention relates to a novel class of compounds, their salts, pharmaceutical compositions comprising them, processes for making them and their use in therapy of the human body. In particular, the invention relates to novel sulphonamide and sulphamide derivatives which inhibit the processing of APP by γ -secretase, and hence are useful in the treatment or prevention of Alzheimer's disease.

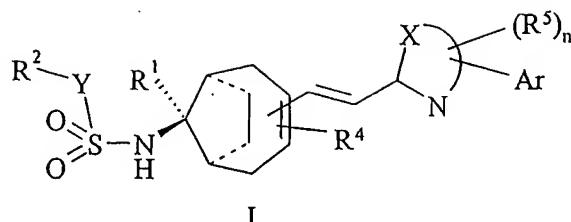
10 Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most prevalent form of dementia. Although primarily a disease of the elderly, affecting up to 10% of the population over the age of 65, AD also affects significant numbers of younger patients with a genetic predisposition. It is a neurodegenerative disorder, clinically characterized by progressive loss of memory and cognitive function, and pathologically characterized by the deposition of extracellular proteinaceous plaques in the cortical and associative brain regions of sufferers. These plaques mainly comprise fibrillar aggregates of β -amyloid peptide (A β). The role of secretases, including the putative γ -secretase, in the processing of amyloid precursor protein (APP) to form A β is well documented in the literature and is reviewed, for example, in WO 01/70677.

15 There are relatively few reports in the literature of compounds with inhibitory activity towards γ -secretase, as measured in cell-based assays. These are reviewed in WO 01/70677. Many of the relevant compounds are peptides or peptide derivatives.

20 WO 01/70677 and WO 02/36555 disclose, respectively, sulphonamido- and sulphamido-substituted bridged bicycloalkyl derivatives which are believed to be useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, but do not disclose or suggest compounds in accordance with the present invention.

25 The present invention provides a novel class of bridged bicycloalkyl sulphonamide and sulphamide derivatives which show a particularly strong inhibition of the processing of APP by the putative γ -secretase, and thus are useful in the treatment or prevention of AD.

According to the invention there is provided a compound of formula 1:



wherein n is 0 or 1;

X completes a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring bearing the group Ar as a substituent, and also the group R⁵ as a substituent when n is 1;

5 R⁵ represents a hydrocarbon group of 1-5 carbon atoms which is optionally substituted with up to 3 halogen atoms;

Ar represents phenyl or 6-membered heteroaryl, either of which bears 0-3 substituents independently selected from halogen, CF₃, CHF₂, CH₂F, NO₂, CN, OCF₃, C₁₋₆alkyl and C₁₋₆alkoxy;

10 Y represents a bond or NR³;

R¹ represents H, or when Y represents NR³, R¹ and R³ may together represent -CH₂-;

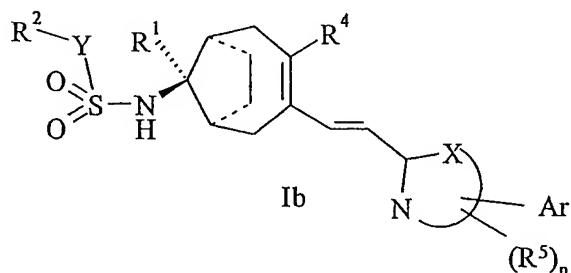
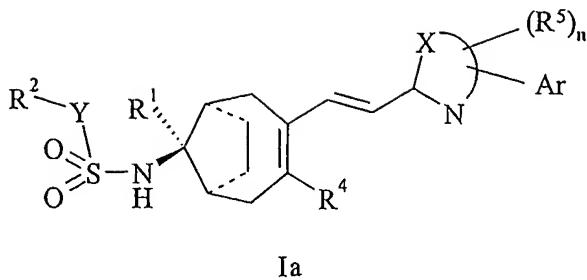
15 R² represents a hydrocarbon group of 1-10 carbon atoms which is optionally substituted with up to 3 halogen atoms, or heteroaryl of 5 or 6 ring atoms optionally bearing up to 3 substituents independently selected from halogen, CF₃, CHF₂, CH₂F, NO₂, CN, OCF₃, C₁₋₆alkyl and C₁₋₆alkoxy; or when Y represents NR³, R² and R³ together may complete a heterocyclic ring of up to 6 members which optionally bears up to 3 substituents independently selected from halogen, CF₃, CHF₂, CH₂F, NO₂, CN, OCF₃, C₁₋₆alkyl and C₁₋₆alkoxy;

20 R³ represents H or C₁₋₄alkyl, or together with R¹ represents -CH₂-, or together with R² completes a heterocyclic ring as defined above; and

R⁴ represents halogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 In formula I, the group R⁴ and the vinylic moiety comprising X and Ar are attached to opposite ends of the ring double bond, and it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that this results in the compounds of formula I existing in two enantiomeric forms, represented by formulae Ia and Ib:



where X, Y, Ar and R¹ - R⁴ have the same meanings as before.

5 It is to be emphasised that the invention, for each compound in accordance with formula I, encompasses both enantiomeric forms, either as homochiral compounds or as mixtures of enantiomers in any proportion.

10 Where a variable occurs more than once in formula I or in a substituent thereof, the individual occurrences of that variable are independent of each other, unless otherwise specified.

15 As used herein, the expression "hydrocarbon group" refers to groups consisting solely of carbon and hydrogen atoms. Such groups may comprise linear, branched or cyclic structures, singly or in any combination consistent with the indicated maximum number of carbon atoms, and may be saturated or unsaturated, including aromatic when the indicated maximum number of carbon atoms so permits.

As used herein, the expression "C_{1-x}alkyl" where x is an integer greater than 1 refers to straight-chained and branched alkyl groups wherein the number of constituent carbon atoms is in the range 1 to x. Particular alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl and t-butyl. Derived expressions such as "C₂₋₆alkenyl", "hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl", "heteroarylC₁₋₆alkyl", "C₂₋₆alkynyl" and "C₁₋₆alkoxy" are to be construed in an analogous manner. Most suitably, the number of carbon atoms in such groups is not more than 6.

The expression “C₃-₆cycloalkyl” as used herein refers to nonaromatic monocyclic hydrocarbon ring systems comprising from 3 to 6 ring atoms. Examples include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cyclohexenyl.

5 The expression “cycloalkylalkyl” as used herein includes groups such as cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, cyclopentylmethyl and cyclohexylmethyl.

The term “halogen” as used herein includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, of which fluorine and chlorine are preferred.

10 For use in medicine, the compounds of formula I may be in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Other salts may, however, be useful in the preparation of the compounds of formula I or of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include acid addition salts which may, for example, be formed by mixing a solution of the compound according to the invention with a solution of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, methanesulphonic acid, 15 benzenesulphonic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid, oxalic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, carbonic acid or phosphoric acid.

20 Alternatively, where the compound of the invention carries an acidic moiety, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt may be formed by neutralisation of said acidic moiety with a suitable base. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts thus formed include alkali metal salts such as sodium or potassium salts; ammonium salts; alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium or magnesium salts; and salts formed with suitable organic bases, such as amine salts (including pyridinium salts) and quaternary ammonium salts.

25 Where the compounds according to the invention have at least one asymmetric centre, they may accordingly exist as enantiomers. Where the compounds according to the invention possess two or more asymmetric centres, they may additionally exist as diastereoisomers. It is to be understood that all such isomers and mixtures thereof in any proportion are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

30 In the compounds of formula I, X completes a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring bearing the group Ar as a substituent, and optionally the group R⁵ as a substituent. Five-membered rings completed by X preferably comprise at least one heteroatom, selected from O, N and S, in addition to the nitrogen atom shown in

formula 1. Suitable five-membered rings include pyrazole, oxazole, isoxazole, thiazole, isothiazole, imidazole, triazole, oxadiazole and thiadiazole, of which pyrazole, oxazole, thiazole, imidazole and 1,2,4-triazole are preferred. Suitable 6-membered rings include pyridine, pyrimidine and pyrazine, of which pyridine is preferred.

5 The optional substituent R^5 is a hydrocarbon group of 1-5 carbon atoms which is optionally substituted with up to 3 halogen atoms, and thus may comprise cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbon residues or combinations thereof, saturated or unsaturated, up to a maximum of 5 carbon atoms in total. The hydrocarbon group represented by R^5 is 10 preferably unsubstituted or is substituted with up to 3 fluorine atoms. Examples include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl and allyl. Preferred examples include methyl, ethyl and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl. Most 15 preferably, R^5 represents methyl. R^5 may be attached to a ring carbon atom or to a ring nitrogen atom when valency constraints so permit, including to the nitrogen atom shown in formula I although this is not preferred.

Ar represents phenyl or 6-membered heteroaryl, either of which bears 0-3 substituents independently selected from halogen, CF_3 , CHF_2 , CH_2F , NO_2 , CN , OCF_3 , $C_{1-6}alkyl$ and $C_{1-6}alkoxy$. Examples of suitable 6-membered heteroaryl groups 20 represented by Ar include pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl, of which pyridyl is a preferred example. Preferably, the phenyl or heteroaryl ring bears 0 to 2 substituents. Preferred substituents include halogen (especially chlorine and fluorine), CN , $C_{1-6}alkyl$ (especially methyl), $C_{1-6}alkoxy$ (especially methoxy), OCF_3 and CF_3 . If two or more substituents are present, preferably not more than one of 25 them is other than halogen or alkyl. Examples of groups represented by Ar include phenyl, monohalophenyl, dihalophenyl, trihalophenyl, cyanophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, trifluoromethylphenyl, trifluoromethoxyphenyl, pyridyl, monohalopyridyl and trifluoromethylpyridyl, wherein "halo" refers to fluoro or chloro. Suitable specific values for Ar include 2-fluorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3- 30 fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 3,4,5-trifluorophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 2-

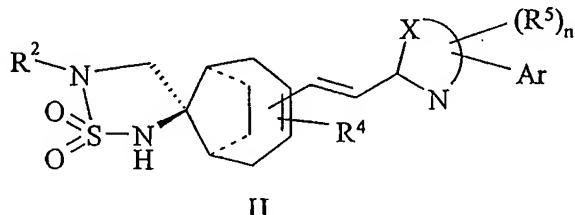
(trifluoromethyl)phenyl, 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl, 4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl, pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, pyrazin-2-yl, 5-methylpyridin-2-yl, 5-fluoropyridin-2-yl, 5-chloropyridin-2-yl, 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl and 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl. Preferred examples include 2-fluorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl, pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl and pyridin-4-yl.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, Ar represents 4-fluorophenyl. Ar may be attached to a ring carbon or ring nitrogen, preferably in a 1,3-relationship to the double bond which links the ring completed by X to the remainder of the molecule.

Preferred examples of heteroaryl groups completed by X include 5-aryl-1-methylpyrazol-3-yl, 5-aryloxazol-2-yl, 4-arylpyridin-2-yl, 1-arylimidazol-4-yl, and 1-aryl-[1,2,4]triazol-3-yl, where "aryl" refers to the group Ar having the definition and preferred identities indicated above. A particularly preferred example is 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methylpyrazol-3-yl.

R^4 represents halogen (especially Cl, Br or I) or C_{1-4} alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, n-propyl or n-butyl. Preferably R^4 represents Cl or methyl. In a particular embodiment R^4 represents Cl.

Y represents a bond or NR^3 . When Y represents NR^3 , R^3 optionally combines with R^1 to form a $-CH_2-$ group. Otherwise, R^1 is H. When R^1 and R^3 combine in this manner, the result is a spiro-linked cyclic sulfamide of formula II:



where n, X, R^2 , R^4 , R^5 and Ar have the same definitions and preferred identities as before.

R^2 represents an optionally-substituted hydrocarbon group as defined previously. Suitable hydrocarbon groups represented by R^2 include alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, phenyl and benzyl groups optionally bearing up to 3 halogen

substituents, the preferred halogen substituent being fluorine or chlorine, especially fluorine. Said alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl and alkenyl groups typically comprise up to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of hydrocarbon and fluorinated hydrocarbon groups represented by R² include 4-fluorophenyl, benzyl, n-propyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, n-5 butyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, allyl, 2-methylpropen-3-yl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclopropylmethyl.

Heteroaryl groups represented by R² are either 5-membered or 6-membered and are optionally substituted as defined previously. Preferred 5-membered heteroaryl groups include those containing a sulphur atom, such as thienyl, thiathiazolyl and 10 isothiazolyl. Preferred 6-membered heteroaryl groups include pyridyl, in particular 3-pyridyl. Preferred substituents include halogen (especially chlorine or fluorine), CF₃ and alkyl (such as methyl). If two or more substituents are present, preferably not more than one of them is other than halogen or alkyl. Preferred heteroaryl groups are unsubstituted or monosubstituted with halogen.

15 When R² represents an optionally substituted phenyl or heteroaryl group, Y is preferably a bond.

When Y represents NR³, R² may combine with R³ to complete a heterocyclic ring of up to 6 members which is optionally substituted as defined previously. Said ring preferably comprises at most one heteroatom selected from O, N and S in 20 addition to the nitrogen to which R² and R³ are mutually attached. Suitable rings include azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl and thiomorpholinyl. Preferred substituents include CF₃, halogen (especially chlorine or fluorine) and alkyl such as methyl. If two or more substituents are present, preferably not more than one of them is other than halogen or alkyl..

25 R³ may alternatively represent H or C₁₋₄alkyl, such as methyl. Preferably, R³ represents H or completes a ring with R² or with R¹.

In one subset of the compounds of formula I, Y is a bond and R² is 30 hydrocarbon of up to 6 carbon atoms, optionally bearing up to 3 fluorine or chlorine substituents, or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl which is optionally substituted as described previously. Within this subset, suitable identities for R² include methyl, n-butyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-thienyl, 5-chloro-2-thienyl, 5-isothiazolyl and 6-chloro-3-pyridyl. Preferred identities for R² include 6-chloro-3-pyridyl.

In a second subset of the compounds of formula I, Y is NH and R² represents alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms which is optionally substituted with up to 3 fluorine atoms. Within this subset, preferred identities for R² include n-propyl, n-butyl, 2-methylpropen-3-yl, cyclobutyl and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl.

In a third subset of the compounds of formula I, Y represents NR³ and R² and R³ complete a heterocyclic ring as described previously, in particular a pyrrolidine ring.

A fourth subset of the compounds of formula I is defined by formula II above in which R² represents alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms which is optionally substituted with up to 3 fluorine atoms. Within this subset, suitable identities for R² include, n-propyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, n-butyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, allyl, cyclobutyl and cyclopropylmethyl, in particular allyl, cyclopropylmethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, cyclobutyl and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl.

Individual compounds in accordance with the invention are illustrated in the Examples section later herein.

The compounds of the present invention have an activity as inhibitors of γ secretase.

The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Preferably these compositions are in unit dosage forms such as tablets, pills, capsules, powders, granules, sterile parenteral solutions or suspensions, metered aerosol or liquid sprays, drops, ampoules, transdermal patches, auto-injector devices or suppositories; for oral, parenteral, intranasal, sublingual or rectal administration, or for administration by inhalation or insufflation. The principal active ingredient typically is mixed with a pharmaceutical carrier, e.g. conventional tabletting ingredients such as corn starch, lactose, sucrose, sorbitol, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate and dicalcium phosphate, or gums, dispersing agents, suspending agents or surfactants such as sorbitan monooleate and polyethylene glycol, and other pharmaceutical diluents, e.g. water, to form a homogeneous preformulation composition containing a compound of the present invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

When referring to these preformulation compositions as homogeneous, it is meant that the active ingredient is dispersed evenly throughout the composition so that the composition may be readily subdivided into equally effective unit dosage forms such as tablets, pills and capsules. This preformulation composition is then subdivided into 5 unit dosage forms of the type described above containing from 0.1 to about 500 mg of the active ingredient of the present invention. Typical unit dosage forms contain from 1 to 100 mg, for example 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 or 100 mg, of the active ingredient. Tablets or pills of the novel composition can be coated or otherwise compounded to provide a dosage form affording the advantage of prolonged action. For example, the 10 tablet or pill can comprise an inner dosage and an outer dosage component, the latter being in the form of an envelope over the former. The two components can be separated by an enteric layer which serves to resist disintegration in the stomach and permits the inner component to pass intact into the duodenum or to be delayed in release. A variety of materials can be used for such enteric layers or coatings, such 15 materials including a number of polymeric acids and mixtures of polymeric acids with such materials as shellac, cetyl alcohol and cellulose acetate.

The liquid forms in which the novel compositions of the present invention may be incorporated for administration orally or by injection include aqueous solutions, liquid- or gel-filled capsules, suitably flavoured syrups, aqueous or oil suspensions, 20 and flavoured emulsions with edible oils such as cottonseed oil, sesame oil, coconut oil or peanut oil, as well as elixirs and similar pharmaceutical vehicles. Suitable dispersing or suspending agents for aqueous suspensions include synthetic and natural gums such as tragacanth, acacia, alginate, dextran, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, poly(ethylene glycol), poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or gelatin.

25 The present invention also provides a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in a method of treatment of the human body. Preferably the treatment is for a condition associated with the deposition of β -amyloid. Preferably the condition is a neurological disease having associated β -amyloid deposition such as Alzheimer's disease.

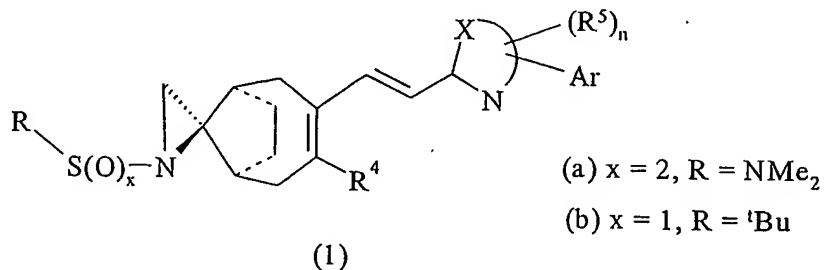
30 The present invention further provides the use of a compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing Alzheimer's disease.

Also disclosed is a method of treatment of a subject suffering from or prone to Alzheimer's disease which comprises administering to that subject an effective amount of a compound according to the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 For treating or preventing Alzheimer's disease, a suitable dosage level is about 0.01 to 250 mg/kg per day, preferably about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg per day, more preferably about 0.05 to 50 mg/kg of body weight per day, and for the most preferred compounds, about 0.1 to 10 mg/kg of body weight per day. The compounds may be administered on a regimen of 1 to 4 times per day. In some cases, however, a dosage 10 outside these limits may be used.

For the sake of clarity, synthetic routes to compounds of the invention will be shown as providing compounds of formula Ia, but as will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, the described procedures actually provide a racemic mixture of compounds of formulae Ia and Ib, unless steps are taken to isolate one of the 15 intermediates in homochiral form for use in the remainder of the synthetic scheme.

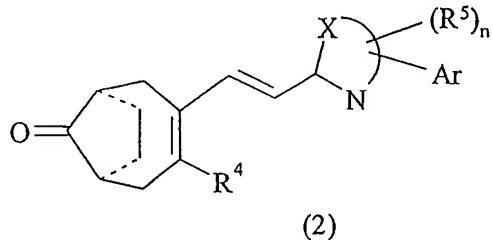
Compounds of formula II may be prepared by methods analogous to those disclosed in WO 02/36555. However, a preferred route involves reaction of an amine R^2NH_2 with an aziridine of formula (1a):



20 where n, X, R^2 , R^4 , R^5 and Ar have the same meanings as before. The reaction may be carried out in DMSO at 100°C in a sealed tube.

Alternatively, the compounds of formula II may be obtained by sequential treatment of an aziridine of formula (1b) with an amine R^2NH_2 and then $NH_2SO_2NH_2$. Reaction of (1b) with the amine may be carried out in refluxing dichloromethane in 25 the presence of zinc iodide, and reaction of the resulting diamine may with sulfamide may be carried out in refluxing pyridine.

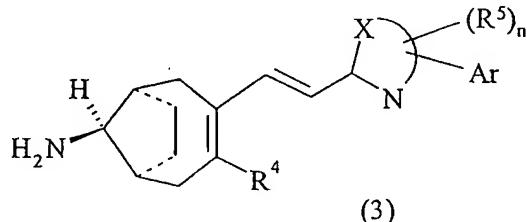
Aziridines (1a) may be prepared by condensation of ketones (2) with $\text{Me}_2\text{NSO}_2\text{NH}_2$ and reaction of the resulting sulphimine with trimethylsulfoxonium iodide:



5 where n, X, R^4 , R^5 and Ar have the same meanings as before. The condensation may be carried out in refluxing THF in the presence of $\text{Ti}(\text{OEt})_4$, while reaction to form the aziridine (1) takes place in DMSO at ambient temperature in the presence of sodium hydride.

10 Aziridines (1b) may be prepared in the same manner, substituting tBuSONH_2 for $\text{Me}_2\text{NSO}_2\text{NH}_2$.

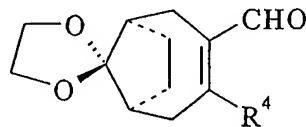
Compounds of formula I in which R^1 is H may be prepared by reaction of $\text{R}^2\text{-Y-SO}_2\text{Cl}$ with an amine of formula (3):



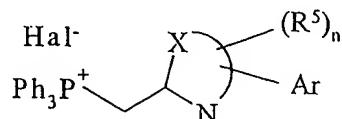
15 where R^2Y , n, X, R^4 , R^5 and Ar have the same meanings as before. The reaction may be carried out in an aprotic solvent such as dichloromethane in the presence of a base such as triethylamine. Alternatively, in the case that Y represents NR^3 , amine (3) may be treated sequentially with catechol sulphate and $\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{NH}$, in the manner described in WO 02/36555.

20 Amines (3) may be prepared by condensation of ketones (2) with tBuSONH_2 as described above, followed by reduction of the resulting sulfinimide with sodium borohydride (e.g. in methanol solution at 0°C), then hydrolysis of the resulting sulfinamide (e.g. by treatment with HCl in dioxan and methanol at 0°C).

The ketones (2) may be prepared by reaction of aldehydes (4) with phosphonium salts (5) in the presence of strong base, followed by hydrolysis of the cyclic ketal group:



(4)



(5)

5 where Hal represents halogen (preferably Cl, Br or I) and n, X, Ar, R⁴ and R⁵ have the same meanings as before. The reaction may be carried out in an aprotic solvent such as THF at 0°C in the presence of n-BuLi. Hydrolysis of the cyclic ketal may be effected by treatment with dilute HCl in THF at 60°C.

10 Aldehydes (4) in which R⁴ is Cl may be prepared by reaction of ketone (6) with POCl₃ and dimethylformamide (DMF):

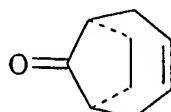


(6)

The POCl₃ and DMF are typically pre-reacted in dichloromethane solution at 0°C, then refluxed with the ketone in the same solvent.

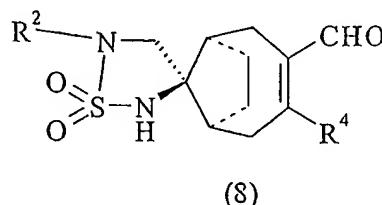
15 Aldehydes of formula (4) where R⁴ is C₁₋₄alkyl may be prepared by treatment of the corresponding chlorides (4) (R⁴ = Cl) with the appropriate alkylcopper derivative in THF at -78°C. The alkylcopper reagent may be prepared *in situ* by pre-reaction of the corresponding alkyllithium with CuI at 0°C.

20 Ketone (6) may be obtained from bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-one (7) by (i) formation of the cyclic ketal, (ii) hydroboration, and (iii) oxidation of the resulting cycloalkanols, as described in the Examples included herein.



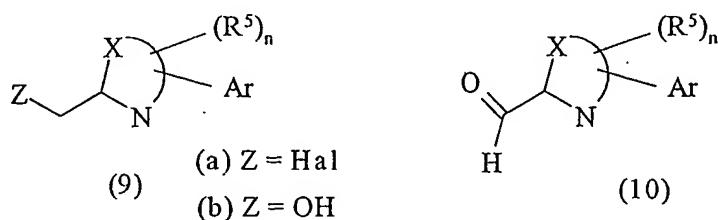
(7)

An alternative strategy for the synthesis of compounds of formula II involves reaction of phosphonium salts (5) with aldehydes (8):



5 where R² and R⁴ have the same meanings as before. The reaction takes place under the same conditions as the reaction of (5) with (4). Compounds (8) may be obtained from compound (7) via elaboration of its ketone group in the manner described previously for the conversion of ketones (2) to compounds of formula II, followed by hydroboration, oxidation and treatment with POCl₃ and DMF as described above for the conversion of (7) to (4).

10 Phosphonium salts (5) may be obtained by reaction of halides (9)(a) with Ph₃P, e.g. in refluxing xylene, while halides (9)(a) are available by conventional routes. In one such route, alcohols (9)(b) are treated with thionyl chloride in dichloromethane at ambient temperature. Alcohols (9)(b) may be prepared by reduction of aldehydes (10), e.g. using sodium borohydride in ethanol:



15 where n, X, Hal, R⁵ and Ar have the same meanings as before. Aldehydes (10) may be prepared by conventional techniques of heterocyclic synthesis, as illustrated in the Examples section. An alternative route to the halides 9(a) involves bromination of methyl derivatives (9) (Z = H).

20 It will be appreciated that where more than one isomer can be obtained from a reaction the resulting mixture of isomers can be separated by conventional means.

Where the above-described process for the preparation of the compounds according to the invention gives rise to mixtures of stereoisomers, these isomers may be separated by conventional techniques such as preparative chromatography. The

novel compounds may be prepared in racemic form, or individual enantiomers may be prepared either by enantiospecific synthesis or by resolution. The novel compounds may, for example, be resolved into their component enantiomers by standard techniques such as chiral HPLC, or the formation of diastereomeric pairs by salt formation with an optically active acid, such as di-p-toluoyl-D-tartaric acid and/or di-p-toluoyl-L-tartaric acid, followed by fractional crystallization and regeneration of the free base. The novel compounds may also be resolved by formation of diastereomeric esters or amides, followed by chromatographic separation and removal of the chiral auxiliary. Alternatively, such techniques may be carried out on racemic synthetic precursors of the compounds of interest.

Where they are not commercially available, the starting materials and reagents used in the above-described synthetic schemes may be prepared by conventional means.

During any of the above synthetic sequences it may be necessary and/or desirable to protect sensitive or reactive groups on any of the molecules concerned. This may be achieved by means of conventional protecting groups, such as those described in Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry, ed. J.F.W. McOmie, Plenum Press, 1973; and T.W. Greene & P.G.M. Wuts, Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons, 1999. The protecting groups may be removed at a convenient subsequent stage using methods known from the art. As an example of this protocol, it is advantageous to alkylate the sulfamide NH group in compounds (8) and its precursors with p-methoxybenzyl chloride and to remove the p-methoxybenzyl protecting group (e.g. by treatment with trifluoroacetic acid) after the remaining synthetic steps have carried out.

An assay which can be used to determine the level of activity of compounds of the present invention is described in WO01/70677. A preferred assay to determine such activity is described in WO 03/093252.

Alternative assays are described in *Biochemistry*, 2000, 39(30), 8698-8704.

See also, *J. Neuroscience Methods*, 2000, 102, 61-68.

The compounds of the present invention show unexpectedly high affinities as measured by the above assays. Thus the following Examples all had an ED₅₀ of less than 100nM, typically less than 10nM, and frequently less than 1nM in at least one of

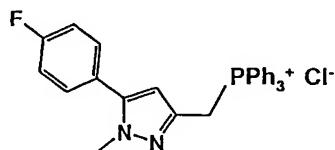
the above assays. In general, the compounds also exhibit good oral bioavailability and/or brain penetration, and are largely free from undesirable biological interactions likely to lead to toxic side effects.

The following examples illustrate the present invention.

5

EXAMPLES

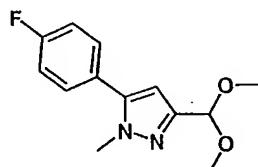
Intermediate A



10

Step 1

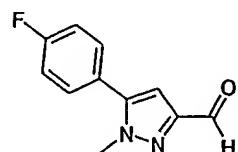
5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-carboxaldehyde dimethyl acetal



15

To a solution of lithium diisopropylamide (1.8M in THF, 160mL, 0.29mol) at -78°C was added 4-fluoroacetophenone (17.6mL, 0.145mol) in THF (150mL), dropwise.

The reaction was stirred at -78°C for 1h before the addition of methyl dimethoxyacetate (17.7mL, 0.145mol) in THF (150mL). The reaction was warmed to 20 25°C and stirred for 16h. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue taken up in EtOH (250mL), acetic acid (17mL, 0.3mol) added, followed by methyl hydrazine (8mL) and the reaction heated to reflux for 2h. The ethanol was removed in vacuo and the residue extracted with dichloromethane (x3), the organic layer washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed on 25 silica eluting with 50% ethyl acetate / hexanes to give the title compound (more polar isomer) along with its isomer (less polar). 9g ¹H NMR (360, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.43 (s, 6H).

Step 25-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*- pyrazol-3-carboxaldehyde

5

The compound from Step 1 (9g) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (30mL) and water (30mL). The trifluoroacetic acid was removed in vacuo and the reaction mixture partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate (X2), brine and dried over MgSO₄.

10 The solvent was removed in vacuo to give a yellow oil which was crystallised from ethyl acetate / hexanes to give the title compound. 4.6g ¹H NMR (360, CDCl₃) δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H).

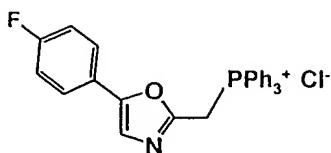
Step 3[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*- pyrazol-3-yl]-methyltriphenylphosphonium chloride

15 The aldehyde from Step 2 (2.3g, 11mmol) was dissolved in ethanol and sodium borohydride (0.832g, 22mmol) added, and the reaction stirred at 25⁰C for 1h. The reaction was quenched with ammonium chloride solution, the ethanol removed in vacuo and the aqueous extracted into ethyl acetate (2X), washed with brine and concentrated to give a yellow oil. The crude alcohol was dissolved in dichloromethane (20mL), thionyl chloride (1.6mL, 22mmol) was added and the reaction stirred at 25⁰C for 1h. Water was added and the product extracted into dichloromethane (2X), dried over MgSO₄, concentrated and azeotroped with toluene to give a solid. The solid was dissolved in xylene (50mL) and triphenylphosphine (2.62g, 10mmol) added and the reaction heated to reflux for 16h. The solid formed was filtered off and washed with xylene. The filtrate was heated to reflux for a further 16h and the solid formed was filtered and washed with xylene. The combined solid gave 2.15g of the title compound. ¹H NMR (360, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (m, 6H), 7.7 (m, 3H),

7.64 (m, 6H), 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.07 (m, 2H), 6.38 (d, $J=1.7\text{Hz}$, 1H), 5.50 (d, $J=13.84$, 2H), 3.65 (s, 3H).

Intermediate B

5



Step 1

5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazole-2-carbaldehyde

10 A solution of nBuLi (1.6 M in hexane, 3.45 ml, 5.53 mmol) was added dropwise at -78°C to a stirred solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazole (0.82 g, 5.03 mmol) in THF (10 ml) (Organic Letters (2001), (3)2, 271-273). The mixture was stirred at -78°C for 30 minutes and then quenched with DMF (0.43 ml, 5.53 mmol). It was gradually warmed to room temperature, stirred for further 30 minutes, diluted with 15 Et₂O (30 ml), then neutralised with 1N HCl. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine (20 ml), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by chromatography on silica gel eluting with DCM afforded 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazole-2-carbaldehyde (0.58 g, 60%): δ_{H} (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.18 (2H, t, $J 8.6$), 7.58 (1H, s), 7.77-7.81 (2H, m), 9.76 (1H, s); *m/z* (ES⁺) 192 (MH⁺).

20

Step 2

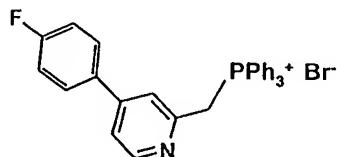
[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazole-2-yl]methanol

NaBH₄ (138 mg, 3.6 mmol) was added to a solution of 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazole-2-carbaldehyde (0.58 g, 3.03 mmol) in methanol (10 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, then poured into water (50 ml), extracted with DCM (30 ml), washed with brine (20 ml), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 460 mg (79%) of the title compound: δ_{H} (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.57 (1H, m), 4.79 (2H, d, $J 5.5$), 7.12 (2H, t, $J 8.5$), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.60-7.64 (2H, m); *m/z* (ES⁺) 194 (MH⁺).

Step 3[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazole-2-yl]methyltriphenylphosphonium chloride

[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazol-2-yl]methanol (0.46 g, 2.4 mmol) was dissolved in 5 DCM (5 ml), then Et₃N (0.3 ml, 2.4 mmol) and SOCl₂ (0.35 ml, 4.7 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature under nitrogen. The mixture was diluted with DCM (20 ml) and a saturated solution of Na₂CO₃ (20 ml) was added carefully. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine (20 ml), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil. This 10 oil (0.5 g, 2.38 mmol) was treated with an equimolar amount of triphenylphosphine as described for Intermediate A (step 3) to give the title compound. δ_H (360 MHz, DMSO) 5.76 (2H, d, *J* 16.0), 7.29 (2H, t, *J* 7.0), 7.39-7.46 (2H, m), 7.61 (1H, s), 7.74-7.95 (15H, m).

15

Intermediate CStep 1

20

4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-methylpyridine

A mixture of 4-chloro-2-methylpyridine (10 g, 79 mmol) and (4-fluorophenyl)boronic acid (13.2 g, 94 mmol) in DME (150 ml) and 2M Na₂CO₃ (94 ml) was degassed for 5 minutes with a stream of nitrogen before adding Pd(PPh₃)₄ (1.8 g, 2 mol %) and then refluxing overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted 25 with ethyl acetate (30 ml), washed with 4 N NaOH (40 ml) and then with brine (50 ml). The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with a gradient 30-50% ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 9.0 g of the title compound (61%): δ_H (360 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.62 (3H,

s), 7.16 (2H, t, *J* 8.5), 7.27 (1H, d, *J* 5.0), 7.33 (1H, s), 7.58-7.62 (2H, m), 8.53 (1H, d, *J* 5.0); *m/z* (ES⁺) 188 (MH⁺).

Step 2

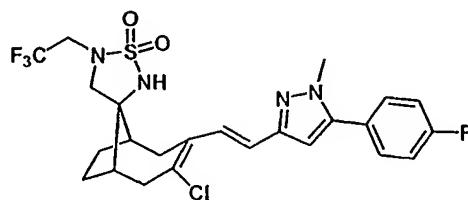
5 [4-(4-fluorophenyl)pyridin-2-yl]methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide

4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-methylpyridine (0.4 g, 2.1 mmol) was dissolved in benzene (15 ml), then NBS (570 mg, 3.2 *μ*mol) and benzoylperoxide (52mg, 10 mol %) were added and the mixture refluxed and under irradiation from a 150 w bulb. After 1 hour another 570 mg of NBS was added. After a further hour the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 30% ethyl acetate/ hexane to afford 57 mg of the title compound which was treated with an equimolar amount of triphenylphosphine as described for Intermediate A to give the title compound; *m/z* (ES⁺) 448 (M⁺).

10 15 Example 1

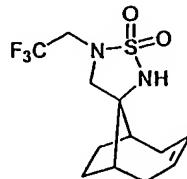
[9-*endo*] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(3-chloro-4-{(E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]ethenyl} bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene]-9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

20



Step 1

[9-*endo*] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)-9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide



25

a) Bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-one (60g, 0.44mol, prepared according to *Synthesis*, 1976, 453), *tert*-butyl sulphinamide (58.7g, 0.485mol), titanium(IV) ethoxide (184.8mL, 0.88mol) and anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (900mL) were heated at reflux under nitrogen for 4hr. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, concentrated *in vacuo*, poured into brine (1.8L)/ethyl acetate(54mL) and stirred vigorously for 1hr. The mixture was filtered through Hi-flo, washed several times with ethyl acetate and the phases separated. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated.

b) Trimethylsulfoxonium iodide (151.3g, 0.69mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMSO (660mL) under nitrogen and sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil, 27.5g, 0.687mol) added in portions. The reaction was stirred until hydrogen evolution ceased, then the oil from (a) was added as a solution in DMSO and the mixture stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (1.1L) and ether (1.1L). The phases were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with ether (2 X 550mL).

15 The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated *in vacuo*.

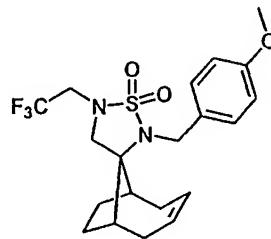
c) The oil from (b) (128.4g, 0.507mol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (770mL) and trifluoroethylamine (251g, 2.5mol) added along with zinc iodide (161.7g, 0.507mol). The reaction was heated to reflux and stirred for 16h., then 20 cooled, diluted with sodium bicarbonate and the product extracted into dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed on silica eluting with 7%MeOH/NH₃(2N)/CH₂Cl₂ to obtain the pure product.

d) The oil from (c) (28.5g, 0.115mol) was dissolved in pyridine (171mL) and 25 sulfamide (12.1g, 0.126mol) added. The reaction was heated to reflux for 3.5h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between HCl(2.5M, 280mL) and ethyl acetate (280mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 X 280mL) and the combined organics washed with HCl (2.5M, 280mL), brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was 30 recrystallised from ethyl acetate/isohexanes to yield a cream solid. 19.6g, ¹H NMR (500MHz, DMSO) δ 4.52 (m, 2H), 3.99 (m, 2H), 2.5 (s, 2H), 2.36 (d, J=18Hz, 2H), 2.27 (brs, 2H), 1.89 (d, J=26Hz, 2H), 1.35 (m, 2H).

Step 2

[9-endo] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-2'-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

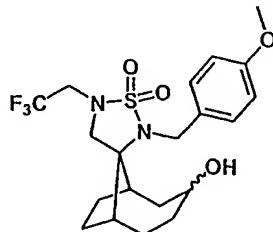
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The product of Step 1 (6.6g, 0.021mol) was dissolved in acetone (100mL) and potassium carbonate (4.3g, 0.031mol) was added, followed by tetra-n-butylammonium iodide (0.760g, 2.05mmol) and p-methoxybenzyl chloride (6.4g, 0.041mol). The reaction was stirred at 25°C under nitrogen for 36h., filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was recrystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane to obtain a white solid (tetra-n-butylammonium iodide). The mother liquor was concentrated and the residue was treated with ethyl acetate/hexane to obtain the title product as a solid. 5.65g ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (d, 2H), 6.85 (d, 2H), 5.59 (d, 2H), 4.58 (2H, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 2.47 (m, 4H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H).

Step 3

[9-endo] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-2'-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(3-hydroxybicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

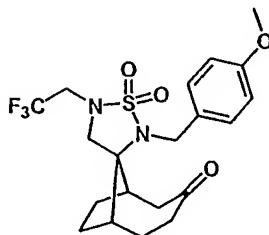


The product of Step 2 (5.65g, 0.013mol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF, cooled to 0°C and borane (1M solution in THF, 26mL, 0.026mol) was added dropwise. The

reaction was warmed to 25°C and then heated to reflux for 2h. The flask was once again cooled to 0°C and NaOH (4M, 19.5mL, 0.078mol) was added dropwise, followed by hydrogen peroxide (35% w/w, 7.6mL, 0.078mol). The reaction was stirred at 25°C for 16h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent evaporated. The residual oil was chromatographed on silica eluting with 50%-60% ethyl acetate/hexane to provide the title compound (mixture of epimers) as a colourless oil. 4.6g ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35-7.40 (m), 6.87-6.89(m), 4.43-4.48 (m), 4.30 (m), 4.09-4.14 (m), 3.79 (s), 3.69-3.81 (m), 3.41-3.43 (m), 3.23-3.32 (m), 2.66 (m), 2.54 (m), 2.04-2.43 (m), 1.33-2.0 (m).

Step 4

[9-endo] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-2'-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(3-oxobicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

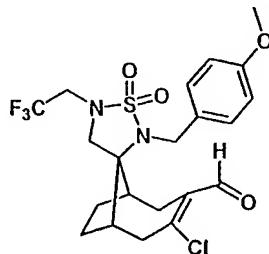


15

The product of Step 3 (4.6g, 0.01mol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (200mL) and molecular sieves (4Å, 2.5g) were added followed by N-methylmorpholine N-oxide (1.8g, 0.015mol) and tetrapropylammonium perruthenate (0.151g, 0.042mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred under nitrogen for 1.5h, diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through a pad of silica with further washings with ethyl acetate. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue chromatographed on silica, eluting with 40%-50% ethyl acetate/hexane to obtain the title compound as an oil which crystallised on standing. 4.0g ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24 (d, 2H), 6.87 (d, 2H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.71-3.74 (m, 2H), 3.38 (dd, 2H), 3.16 (dd, 1H), 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.62 (dt, 1H), 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.35 (dd, 1H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 1H).

Step 5

[9-*endo*] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-2'-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(3-chloro-4-formylbicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

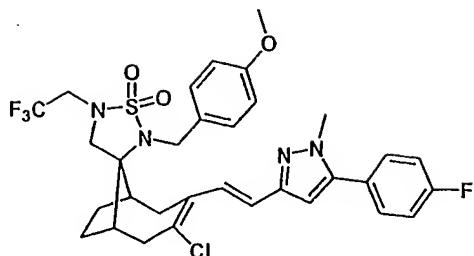


5

To a dry flask under nitrogen was added dichloromethane (5mL) and dimethylformamide (0.9mL, 0.671mol) and the flask cooled to 0°C. Phosphorus oxychloride (0.9mL, 0.671mol) was added dropwise and the reaction warmed to 25°C and stirred for 15 minutes. The product of Step 4 (1.0g, 0.224mol) in dichloromethane (20mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The flask was heated to 60°C for 2h, cooled to 0°C and water (20mL) added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 minutes and poured into ethyl acetate. The organic layer was collected, washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, brine and dried over MgSO₄. The organic layer was evaporated to obtain the title compound along with its regioisomer as an oil. 0.95g (4:1 ratio of isomers with the desired isomer predominating) ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.17 (s), 9.69 (s), 7.25 (d), 7.06 (d), 6.83-6.88 (m), 4.38-4.55 (m), 3.86 (d), 3.78 (2Xs), 3.71(m), 3.56 (m), 3.33-3.43 (m), 3.15 (m), 2.95 (m), 2.45-2.8 (m), 2.35 (d), 1.9-2.1 (m), 1.8 (m), 1.7 (m), 1.4 (m).

20 Step 6

[9-*endo*] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-2'-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(3-chloro-4-((E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]ethenyl)bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide



Intermediate A (0.100g, 0.2mmol), suspended in THF and cooled to 0°C, was treated with n-butyllithium (2.5M in hexanes, 0.08mL, 0.188mol) and the orange solution 5 stirred for 15 minutes at 0°C. The chloro-aldehyde (0.092g, 0.188mmol) from Step 5 in THF (1mL) was added to the ylid and the resulting solution stirred at 0°C for a further 20 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with saturated ammonium chloride solution and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was collected, washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was 10 chromatographed on silica, eluting with 20%-50% ethyl acetate/hexanes to obtain the title product as an oil. 0.040g ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.15 (t, 2H), 6.87 (d, 2H), 6.57 (d, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.72 (m, 2H), 3.34 (m, 3H), 2.58-2.81 (m, 3H), 1.54-1.89 (m, 3H). MS (m/z) 665 (M+H).

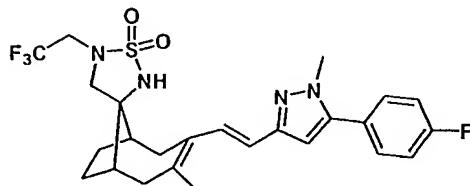
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Step 7

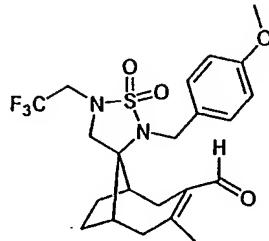
The product of Step 6 (0.04g, 0.006mmol) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (3mL) and the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated sodium 20 bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was collected, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica eluting with 50%-70% ethyl acetate/hexanes to obtain the product as a white solid. 0.012g ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, J=15Hz, 1H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.16 (m, 2H), 6.62 (d, J=15Hz, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.64-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.39 (dd, J=20Hz, 5Hz, 2H), 3.15 (d, J=18Hz, 1H), 2.68-2.79 (ddd, J= 10Hz, 18Hz, 24Hz, 2H), 25 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.6 (m, 1H). MS (m/z) 585 (M+H).

Example 2

5 [9-endo] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro[3-{(E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]ethenyl}-4-methyl bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene]-9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

Step 1

10 [9-endo] 2',3',4',5'- Tetrahydro-2'-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(4-methyl-3-formylbicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide



15 Methylolithium (1.6M in ether, 9mL, 14mmol) was added to a suspension of CuI (1.33g, 7mmol) in THF (5ml) at 0°C. The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 10 minutes and warmed briefly to 10°C and then cooled to -78°C. The product of Example 1, Step 5 (2.46g, 5mmol) in THF (10mL) was added and the reaction stirred for 1h at -78°C. The reaction was quenched with ammonium chloride solution and the product extracted into ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated. The residue obtained was chromatographed on silica eluting with 20% ethyl acetate/hexanes to obtain the title compound. 0.409g ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.10 (s, 1H), 7.27 (d, 2H), 6.85 (d, 2H), 4.44(dd, J=25Hz, 15Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.7 (m, 2H), 3.35 (dd, J=45Hz, 10Hz, 2H), 3.24 (d, J=15Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, J=15Hz,

20

5Hz, 1H), 2.75 (t, 1H), 2.52 (t, 1H), 2.23 (m, 4H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.32 (m, 1H).

Step 2

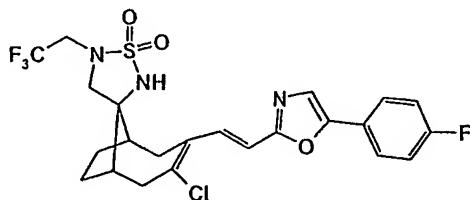
5 The product of Step 1 (0.409g, 0.9mmol) was treated as in Example 1 Steps 6 and 7 to provide the title compound (0.055g). ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.25 (d, 2H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.47 (d, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 2.65-2.75 (m, 2H), 2.3-2.5 (m, 3H), 2.18 (m, 2H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 1.8 (m, 2H). MS (m/z) 525 (M^+H).

10

Example 3

[9-endo] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(3-chloro-4-[(E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-oxazol-2-yl]ethenyl]bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)-9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

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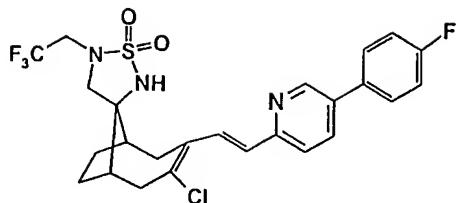


Prepared by the method of Example 1, using Intermediate B in Step 6.

20 δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl_3): 1.73 (1H, m), 1.93 (2H, m), 2.39 (1H, m), 2.53 (1H, m), 2.61 (1H, m), 2.69 (1H, m), 2.73 (1H, m), 2.79 (1H, m), 3.18 (1H, m), 3.42 (2H, q, J 6.0), 3.65-3.69 (2H, m), 4.54 (1H, s), 6.47 (1H, d, J 16.5), 7.13 (2H, t, J 8.5), 7.34 (1H, s), 7.63-7.67 (2H, m), 7.92 (1H, d, J 16.5); m/z (ES^+) 532 (MH^+).

Example 4

25 [9-endo] 2',3',4',5'-Tetrahydro-5'-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)spiro(3-chloro-4-[(E)-2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)pridin-2-yl]ethenyl]bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene)-9,3'-[1,2,5]thiadiazol-1',1'-dioxide

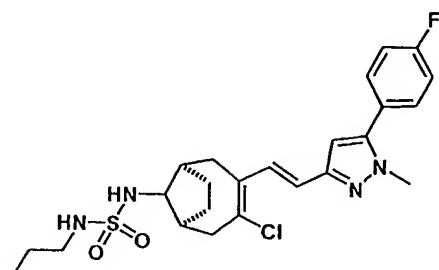


Prepared by the method of Example 1, using Intermediate C in Step 6.

5 δ_H (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 1.75 (1H, m), 1.91 (3H, m), 2.39 (1H, m), 2.52 (1H, m), 2.62-2.68 (1H, m), 2.73-2.87 (2H, m), 3.14-3.20 (1H, m), 3.39-3.45 (2H, m), 3.63-3.69 (2H, m), 4.52 (1H, s), 6.76 (1H, d, J 18.0), 7.19 (2H, t, J 8.5), 7.30-7.32 (1H, m), 7.51 (1H, s), 7.60-7.65 (2H, m), 8.02 (1H, d, J 18.0), 8.61 (1H, d, J 5.5); m/z (ES $^+$) 542 (MH $^+$).

10 Example 5

N -(3-Chloro-4-{(E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl}bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-yl)- N -propylsulfamide



15

Step 1

Spiro[bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene-9,2'-[1,3]dioxolane]



20

A mixture of bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-one (10g, 73mmol), ethyleneglycol (12.3ml, 220mmol) and *p*-toluenesulphonic acid monohydrate (100mg) in toluene (250ml) was

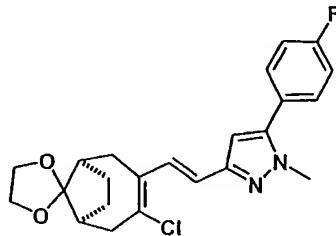
refluxed in a Dean-Stark apparatus for four hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and sequentially washed with water (3× 50ml) and brine (100ml). The organic extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*, to afford spiro[bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene-9,2'-[1,3]dioxolane] (13.12g, 99.5%).

5

Step 2

3-{{(E)-2-[4-chlorospiro[bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-ene-9,2'-[1,3]dioxolan]-3-yl]vinyl}-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole}

10



Prepared from the product of Step 1 by procedures analogous to those of Example 1

Steps 3-6. δ_H (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.31-1.66 (2H, m), 1.81-1.96 (2H, m), 2.04-2.08

(1H, m), 2.15-2.19 (1H, m), 2.53-2.59 (2H, m), 2.65-2.71 (1H, m), 3.12 (1H, d, J

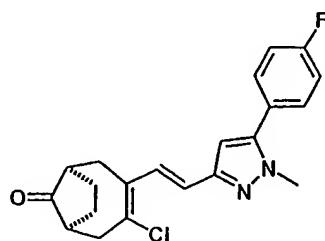
15 17.0), 3.83 (3H, s), 3.96-3.99 (4H, m), 6.48 (1H, s), 6.62 (1H, d, J 16.5), 7.13-7.18

(2H, m), 7.37-7.42 (2H, m), 7.48 (1H, d, J 16.5).

Step 3

3-Chloro-4-{{(E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-

20 yl]vinyl}bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-one

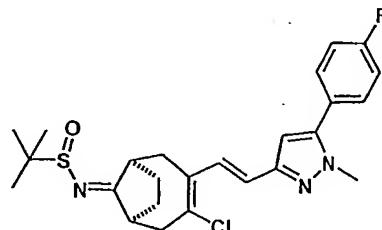


A mixture of 2N hydrochloric acid (100ml) and the product of Step 2 (18.0g, 43mmol) in THF (100ml) was stirred at 60°C for 2hrs. The reaction mixture was basified with

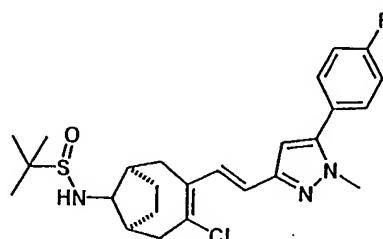
saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and then extracted with ethyl acetate (3×200ml). The organic extract was washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with ethylacetate: hexane (1:1) to afford 3-chloro-4- $\{(E)$ -2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl}bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-one (14.96g, 94%). δ_H (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) 1.59-1.71 (2H, m), 1.76-1.83 (1H, m), 2.02-2.10 (2H, m), 2.38-2.51 (2H, m), 2.58-2.62 (1H, m), 2.87-2.90 (1H, m), 2.96-3.01 (1H, m), 3.84 (3H, s), 6.49 (1H, s), 6.64 (1H, d, J 16.5), 7.14-7.18 (2H, m), 7.38-7.42 (2H, m), 7.54 (1H, d, J 16.5).

10 Step 4

N((9*Z*)-3-chloro-4- $\{(E)$ -2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl}bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-ylidene)-2-methylpropane-2-sulfinamide

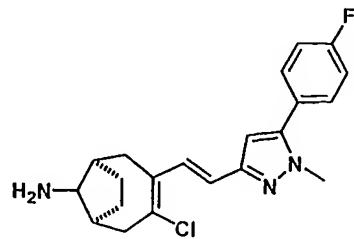


15 $tert$ -Butylsulphinamide (3.0, 24mmol) followed by titanium (IV) ethoxide (4.6ml, 36mmol) was added to a stirring solution of the product of Step 3 (4.56g, 11mmol) in dry THF (10ml) and the resulting solution was heated to reflux for 18hrs. The reaction was poured into a stirring solution of brine (200ml) and then ethyl acetate (100ml) was added and the mixture filtered through celite. The filtrate was partitioned and the aqueous layer was further extracted with ethyl acetate (2×50ml). The combined organic extract was washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated *in vacuo*, to afford *N*((9*Z*)-3-chloro-4- $\{(E)$ -2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl}bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-ylidene)-2-methylpropane-2-sulfinamide (5.19g, 99%). m/z (ES $^+$) 474 (MH) $^+$. Compound taken directly onto next step.

Step 5*N*(3-Chloro-4-((E)2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl)bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-yl)-2-methylpropane-2-sulfonamide

5

Sodium borohydride (0.83g, 22mmol) was added portionwise into a stirring solution of the product of Step 4 (5.19g, 11mmol) in methanol (150ml) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1hr and then at ambient temperature for a further 2hrs. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×100ml). The organic extract was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford *N*(3-chloro-4-((E)2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl)bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-yl)-2-methylpropane-2-sulfonamide (5.71g, 79%). δ_H (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.20-1.27 (9H, m), 1.86-1.91 (2H, m), 2.40-2.50 (1H, m), 2.56-2.67 (4H, m), 3.06-3.18 (1H, m), 3.30-3.39 (1H, m), 3.67-3.77 (2H, m), 3.82 (3H, s), 6.47 (1H, d, J 5.5), 6.63 (1H, d, J 16.0), 7.15 (2H, t, J 8.5), 7.38-7.42 (2H, m), 7.47 (1H, d, J 16.0).

Step 6*(3-Chloro-4-((E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl)bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-yl)amine*

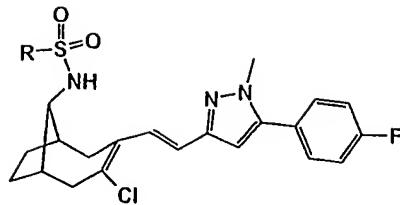
Hydrochloric acid (in dioxane, 4M, 50ml) was added into a solution of the product of Step 5 (5.71g, 12mmol) in methanol (100ml) at 0°C. The solution was stirred at 0°C

for 1hr and then at ambient temperature for a further 1hr. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, diluted with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×100ml). The organic extract were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*, then eluted through an SCX cartridge (50g) with methanol (100ml) and then with ammonia in methanol (2M, 50ml). The fraction containing the product was concentrated *in vacuo*, to afford (3-chloro-4-{(E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl}bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-yl)amine (3.76g, 84%). δ_H (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.33-1.61 (4H, m), 1.74-1.92 (2H, m), 2.15-2.23 (1H, br), 2.30-2.39 (1H, br), 2.54-2.69 (3H, m), 3.12 (1H, d, J 18.0), 3.34 (1H, t, J 6.5), 3.82 (3H, s), 6.47 (1H, s), 6.65 (1H, d, J 16.5), 7.15 (2H, t, J 8.5), 7.37-7.41 (2H, m), 7.47 (1H, d, J 16.5)

Step 7

A mixture of the product from Step 6 (100mg, 0.27mmol), triethylamine (110mg, 1.1mmol) and propylsulfamoyl chloride (170mg, 1.1mmol) in DCM (5ml) was stirred at ambient temperature for 18hrs. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×20ml). The organic extracts were washed with brine (50ml), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate: hexane (1:4) to afford *N*-(3-chloro-4-{(E)-2-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]vinyl}bicyclo[4.2.1]non-3-en-9-yl)-*N*-propylsulfamide (98mg, 74%). δ_H (400MHz, CDCl₃) 0.98 (3H, t, J 7.5), 1.42-1.48 (1H, m), 1.54-1.62 (4H, m), 1.82-1.90 (2H, m), 2.38-2.62 (3H, m), 2.68-2.76 (2H, m), 2.98-3.08 (3H, m), 3.72-3.77 (1H, m), 3.82 (2H, s), 4.13-4.18 (1H, m), 4.33 (1H, d, J 9.0), 6.48 (1H, s), 6.64 (1H, d, J 16.5), 7.12-7.18 (2H, m), 7.37-7.43 (2H, m), 7.45 (1H, d, J 16.5).

The following examples were prepared by the method of Example 5, using the appropriate sulfamoyl chloride or sulfonyl chloride in the final step:



Example	R
6	cyclobutylamino
7	methyl
8	n-butylamino
9	pyrrolidin-1-yl
10	6-chloropyridin-3-yl
11	2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino
12	(2-methylpropen-3-yl)amino
13	4-fluorophenyl
14	dimethylamino
15	2-thienyl